State and Community Energy Programs
Proposed Appropriation Language

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for state and community energy activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $726,897,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $24,727,000 shall be available until September 30, 2024, for program direction.

P.L. 95-91, "Department of Energy Organization Act" (1977)
(42 U.S.C. §6321 et seq.): Energy Policy and Conservation Act, P.L. 94-163, Title III, Part C, § 365, later amended by:
- P.L. 94-385, Energy Conservation and Production Act, , Title IV, Part B, § 432(d);
- P.L. 95-619, National Energy Conservation Policy Act, , Title IV, Part 3, § 441(a), Title VI, Part 2, § 621, Part 6, § 691(b)(2)
- P.L. 101-440, State Energy Conservation Programs Improvement Act of 1989, §§ 5, 8(a)
- P.L. 102-486, EPAct 1992, , Title I, Subtitle E, § 141(a)(2)
- P.L. 104-66, Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995, , Title I, Subtitle E, § 1052(f)
- P.L. 105-388, Energy Conservation , Reauthorization Act of 1998, § 2(a)
- P.L. 109-58, EPAct 2005, Title I, Subtitle B, § 123(c)
- P.L. 110-140, EISA 2007, Title V, Subtitle D, § 531 (42 U.S.C. § 6325(f))

P.L. 115-246, "Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act" (2018)
P.L. 116-260, "Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020" (Section Z: Energy Act of 2020)

Explanation of Changes

The newly created Office of State and Community Energy Programs (SCEP), within the Office of the Under Secretary for Infrastructure, supports the transition to an equitable clean energy economy by working with community-level implementation partners and State Energy Offices. SCEP manages the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP), State Energy Program, Community Programs, and Energy Future Grants. SCEP activities were previously funded within the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE).

Overview

The newly created Office of State and Community Energy Programs (SCEP), within the Office of the Under Secretary for Infrastructure, supports the transition to an equitable clean energy economy by working with community-level implementation partners and State Energy Offices. SCEP manages the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP), State Energy Program, Community Programs, and Energy Future Grants. SECP was previously funded within the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE). In FY 2023, WAP will launch a Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program Advantage (LIHEAP Advantage) pilot to retrofit and decarbonize LIHEAP beneficiary homes with efficient electric appliances and systems. These activities were previously funded within EERE. Additional Bipartisan Infrastructure Law funding and FTEs for SCEP are captured in the budgetary projections and will be executed through, the Department's EERE account.

As part of the Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of the Under Secretary for Infrastructure, the mission of the Office of State and Community Energy Programs (SCEP) (formerly the Weatherization and Intergovernmental Programs Office under the Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy) is to partner with state and local organizations to significantly accelerate the deployment of clean energy technologies and practices through place-based strategies involving a wide range of government, community, and business stakeholders. These activities help decrease energy costs and contribute to decarbonization efforts, provide good-paying jobs with a fair and free choice to join a union and collectively bargain, and secure clean energy economy benefits for all Americans, especially marginalized and low-income communities that have long borne the brunt of pollution.

State governments wield considerable influence in the built environment through upgraded building codes and incentives; in the utility sector through energy efficiency and renewable energy targets and customer programs; and in the industrial sector with policies that encourage efficiency and/or emission reductions (such as energy audits and combined heat and power). States advance these energy solutions through strategic energy planning, executive orders, legislation, management of energy efficiency retrofit programs, and land use plans. SCEP extends the reach of State-based programs and policies through fostering regional networks. Local governments are an important bridge between state action and community investment. They have a unique understanding of municipal ecosystems and community needs, and a significant role in revitalization, both of which are critical to integrating innovative energy thinking into infrastructure and the built environment.

Aligning with the Administration's clean energy goals, SCEP addresses the demand and supply sides of energy by facilitating investments in both energy efficiency (demand), and clean energy generation (supply), as well as alternative transportation fuels and vehicles. In FY 2023 SCEP will support the Office of Undersecretary of Infrastructure to accelerate the deployment of technologies and solutions to equitably transition America to net-zero greenhouse gas emissions economy-wide by no later than 2050, and ensure the clean energy economy benefits all Americans, creating good paying jobs for the American people—especially workers and communities impacted by the energy transition and those historically underserved by the energy system and overburdened by pollution. The Office has four subprograms: Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP), State Energy Program (SEP), Energy Future Grants, and Community Programs.

DOE strives to amplify the transformational impacts of its state-led deployment work in WAP and SEP by expanding the scope of these programs with competitive funding, increased technical assistance to the state and local networks putting advance technologies to work in communities, and conducting impact analyses to ensure benefits are achieved broadly across the United States. DOE also seeks to support the Community Programs, providing competitive awards, on-site capacity, peer exchanges, and technical assistance to support the development and deployment of transformative clean energy programs working with qualifying local governments, with a focus on disadvantaged communities and/or small-to-medium-sized jurisdictions. This program will operate in coordination across DOE and other Federal agencies as appropriate.

SCEP and its national networks provide strategic leadership, resource leveraging, and market expertise to accelerate deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy products and technologies that, where implemented, improve America's energy security and economic prosperity. For decades, states and local governments have demonstrated leadership

through their unique authorities to develop and implement these policies and programs. SCEP employs an integrated approach comprising the following strategic mechanisms:

- Formula grants to support the core capabilities of state energy offices and a weatherization provider network that assists low-income families through provision of home energy retrofits;
- Competitive awards to support innovative state and local high-impact and self-sustaining clean energy projects;
- Technical assistance to facilitate energy efficiency and clean energy technology delivery through "best practice" tools, “lead-by-example” methods, peer-to-peer forums, and strategic partnerships; and
- Active management of awardees through on-site reviews and integrated web-based systems for reporting, monitoring, and communication.

Working collaboratively with state and local governments, SCEP will deliver on the President’s goal of economy-wide decarbonization by:

- Using state energy and weatherization networks and competitive awards to state and local governments to spur widespread adoption of cost-effective energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies delivered by a highly skilled workforce employed in durable, good-paying jobs; and
- Overcoming market, planning, implementation, and financing barriers to enable accelerated deployment of effective clean energy policies and cost-effective clean energy technologies across all communities in our economy, with a focus on improving the economic well-being of impoverished and disenfranchised communities, and/or communities that have been marginalized or overburdened.

Highlights of the FY 2023 Request

The FY 2023 Request reflects the realignment within DOE. Weatherization and Intergovernmental Programs (WIP) from the EERE appropriation account functionally transfers to the new SCEP appropriation account organizationally within the Office of the Under Secretary for Infrastructure.

WAP helps eligible low-income households reduce the comparatively large percentage of available income that they spend on energy. Highlights include:

- Completion of approximately 50,000 low-income residential energy retrofits;
- Emphasize reduced weatherization assistance deferrals, enhanced workforce development, heightened consideration on equity and justice, on expanding appliance electrification, and providing relief from high energy burden for low-income families in the disadvantaged communities across the country.
- Launch the LIHEAP Advantage pilot to reduce energy costs for low-income households through energy efficiency and clean energy improvements, thereby reducing the demand for LIHEAP bill assistance and enabling taxpayer dollars to support even more people in need.
- Expand the Weatherization Readiness Fund ($30M) to enable the program to avoid deferrals by addressing structural or health and safety repairs needed to low-income homes prior to weatherization. WAP readiness funds will ensure the energy efficiency benefits can be realized by those with the greatest need (a portion of this funding will be targeted at repeat recipients through Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program Advantage Pilot support);
- Exploration and development of methodologies to estimate non-energy impact savings, and inclusion of non-energy impact estimates in the cost-effective test for WAP retrofits, as provided in section 1011(c) of the Energy Act of 2020;
- WAP Innovation and Enhancement funds of up to 6 percent (approximately $21. 8M based on the WAP formula request for $362. 17M) to competitively select and manage projects on improvements in indoor air quality, advanced technologies, workforce development, and approaches to improve the affordability of manufactured housing.
- Sustainable Energy Resources for Consumers (SERC) awards of up to 2 percent of WAP funding (approximately $7. 2 million) for installation of renewable technologies in low-income dwellings;
- Continued improvements in workforce training, quality standards, and worker certification to improve the quality of the work performed;
- Continued development of tools and technical assistance resources to ensure at least 40 percent of the benefits from weatherization investments are delivered to disadvantaged communities;
- Development of targeted resources to further quality installation of energy conservation measures, develop workforce, and coordination with other funding streams through existing interagency working group; and

- Provide and expand technical assistance and training through the existing Weatherization Training Center network and the activities described above to build capacity to ensure effective execution of the American Jobs Plan funding.

The State Energy Program (SEP) will continue to support the core capacity and advance innovation in state energy offices and dissemination of best practices. Highlights include:

- Enabling a portfolio of diverse state energy efficiency and clean energy programs and policies through an active network of state energy offices with the capacity to develop, improve, and implement these initiatives through the provision of funding through formula grants;
- Issuing competitive awards in FY 2023 ($7. 5 million) to spur continued innovation by states in advancing deep decarbonization strategies that target persistent barriers across multiple states; states will develop solution sets or models that can be adopted by other states, and preference will be given to multistate awards to cover a range of energy, economic, workforce, environmental, and equity issues;
- Providing targeted technical assistance to states to advance transformative deployment solutions for reducing energy use in government facilities; accelerating investment in public sector use of energy service performance contracts; and supporting high-impact projects focused on development and implementation of state poling barriers limiting investment in energy efficiency and clean energy, including self-sustaining financing models; and
- Building capacity through technical assistance to state energy office staff on grant management requirements and clean energy deployment strategies to ensure efficient and effective execution of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law funding.

In FY 2023, DOE will fund the Energy Future Grants initiative to support early action on, and incubate novel approaches to, clean energy technology deployment, prioritizing investments that meet energy needs at the local level, and are inclusive in elevating impoverished and disenfranchised communities, and/or communities that have been marginalized or overburdened.

SCEP will support work in communities through the Community Programs in FY 2023 to create increased capacity and advancement of clean energy technologies by:

- Empowering American cities, counties, and communities with high impact, place-based, low-carbon solutions tailored to their needs, and developing and using a local workforce, with a focus on local clean energy programs that target environmental justice and workforce development outcomes;
- Providing targeted competitive awards, on-site capacity, peer exchanges, and technical assistance to support the development and deployment of transformative clean energy deployment programs of qualifying local governments, with a focus on disadvantaged communities and small-(under 100,000 residents)-to-medium-(under 250,000 residents)-sized jurisdictions; and
- Coordinating across DOE and other Federal agencies as appropriate.

State and Community Energy Programs
Funding ($K)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 Request vs FY 2021 Enacted
State and Community Energy Programs				
Weatherization and Intergovernmental Programs				
Weatherization Assistance Program	315,000	315,000	502,170	+187,170
State Energy Program	62,500	62,500	70,000	+7,500
Energy Future Grants	0	0	105,000	+105,000
Community Programs	0	0	25,000	+25,000
Program Direction	22,725	22,725	24,727	+2,002
Total, State and Community Energy Programs	**400,225**	**400,225**	**726,897**	**+326,672**

Future Year Energy Program
Funding ($K)

	FY 2023 Request	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Estimate
State and Community Energy Programs					
State and Community Energy Programs	726,897	744,000	761,000	778,000	796,000
Total, State and Community Energy Programs	**726,897**	**744,000**	**761,000**	**778,000**	**796,000**

Outyear Priorities and Assumptions

In the FY 2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 112-74), Congress directed the Department to include a future-years energy program (FYEP) in subsequent requests that reflects the proposed appropriations for five years. This FYEP shows outyear funding for each account for FY 2024 - FY 2027. The outyear funding levels use the growth rates from, and match the outyear account totals published in, the FY 2023 President's Budget for both the 050 and non-050 accounts.

SCEP priorities in the outyears include the following:

- Partner with state and local organizations to accelerate the deployment of clean energy technologies and practices through place-based strategies involving a wide range of government, community, and business stakeholders.
- Manage formula grants and competitive solicitations to support weatherization activities that benefit low-income households.
- Provide technical assistance on clean energy technology delivery through "best practice" tools, "lead-by-example" methods, peer-to-peer forums, and strategic partnerships.

State and Community Energy Programs
Weatherization Assistance Program

Description

The Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) is a foundational building block of DOE's vision for a clean energy future for all, delivering on its national objective to increase the energy efficiency of dwellings owned or occupied by low-income persons, reduce their total residential energy expenditures, and improve their health and safety. WAP activities reduce the cost of residential household energy bills, which are a disproportionately higher share of household income relative to higher income households. Up to 40 million low-income households in the U. S. are eligible for low-income housing energy assistance. [1] Since 1976, WAP has performed 7 million upgrades to low-income households, including 1 million retrofits supported through American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009[2] funding. From the 38,045 supported home retrofits in FY 2019, estimated savings of over $283 million will accrue to these low-income households over the 20-year life of the measures installed. A total of $502 million is requested for DOE's WAP in FY 2023, including $30 million for the Weatherization Readiness Fund and $100 million to launch the LIHEAP Advantage Pilot.

Weatherization Assistance ($362,170,000): The primary focus of funding in the FY 2023 Budget Request is to provide formula grants to 50 states, the District of Columbia, 5 U. S. Territories and 1 Native American Tribe to support nationwide delivery of services - resulting in at least 50,000 homes receiving weatherization services and allowing eligible low-income families to use retrofit enabled energy cost savings to purchase other basic needs (like food, medicine, and other essentials). The formula grant allocations provided to states include funds for state-managed training and technical assistance (State T&TA) activities, at approximately 17 percent of total WAP funding. Per 42 U. S. C. 6866, the total of DOE T&TA and State T&TA cannot exceed 20 percent of total WAP funding.

The WAP formula grants support the largest and one of the most technically advanced networks of residential energy retrofit providers in the country, providing a foundation for related services funded by other Federal and non-Federal sources. Funds are allocated on a statutory formula basis and awarded to a single agency (referred to collectively as Grantees) within each recipient's jurisdiction that manages the deployment of services to increase the energy efficiency of homes occupied by families with household incomes of 200 percent or less of the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Annual Federal Poverty Guidelines. These agencies, in turn, contract with approximately 700 local service provider organizations, including Community Action Agencies and local governmental and nonprofit agencies, supporting approximately 8,500 jobs, and delivering weatherization services to low-income families in every geographic area of the country.

Weatherization service providers choose the best package of efficiency and energy improvement measures for each home based on a comprehensive energy audit. Typical energy conservation measures include installing insulation, sealing ducts, repairing, or replacing heating and cooling systems, reducing air infiltration, improving hot water production and use, and reducing electric base load consumption. The consistent delivery of quality services is addressed through active Federal, regional, and state training and technical assistance programs. The program leverages both Federal and non-Federal funding sources[3] to expand the array of services available for each home or to increase the number of homes weatherized. In FY 2023 the program will emphasize reduced weatherization assistance deferrals, enhanced workforce development, heightened consideration on equity and justice, on expanding appliance electrification, and providing relief from high energy burden for low-income families in the disadvantaged communities across the country.

The State T&TA funding enables Grantees to develop, train, and continually improve the skills of the local workforce performing weatherization retrofits. State T&TA funds may be used for technical and non-technical training for Grantee staff and their subgrantees, including training contractors that work within their DOE-funded weatherization program. Activities must be designed to maximize energy savings, minimize production costs, improve program management and crew/contractor "quality of work," and/or reduce the potential for waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement. Grantees

[1] U.S. Department of Energy, Weatherization Assistance Program Briefing Book (Draft Copy), December 2019.
[2] http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-111publ5/pdf/PLAW-111publ5.pdf .
[3] National Association of State Community Services Programs, Weatherization Assistance Program Annual Funding Report, 2019.

must ensure their respective training plans include a provision to provide comprehensive training aligned to the job-task analysis (JTA) of their profession (Quality Control Inspector, Energy Auditor, Crew Leader and Retrofit Installer) on a regular basis for all field workers.

DOE will also implement a third year of Innovation and Enhancement competitive awards, as provided for in the recent reauthorization of WAP (P. L. 116-260). In the FY 2023 Request, DOE will allocate up to a maximum of $25 million of WAP funds to award competitive proposals that create model strategies and approaches targeted at deep energy efficiency retrofits by leveraging multiple funding sources and developing broad community partnerships. DOE will continue to focus these Innovation and Enhancement funds on the statutory purposes to achieve comprehensive services and installation of energy conservation measures. In FY 2023, the WAP E&I solicitation will include a focus on improving the affordability of manufactured housing within its topic areas.

In FY 2023 DOE intends to use up to 2 percent of WAP funding (approximately $7. 2 million) for Sustainable Energy Resources for Consumers (SERC) awards, as allowed per Title IV of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. [4] As listed in EISA, Section 411(b), the purposes of the SERC Grants are to: (1) expand WAP for residential buildings to include materials, benefits, and renewable and domestic energy technologies not covered by the Program; and (2) work with existing partners to expand and enhance the Program. SERC grants have not been implemented in WAP since 2010. During this time major changes in available types and cost profiles for energy technologies provide real opportunities to avail low-income communities greater access to renewable energy resources.

Training and Technical Assistance ($10,000,000): WAP's Headquarters (HQ) T&TA will continue a nationally focused portfolio of research, modeling, work performance guidelines and education, and hands-on support services that sustains the entire WAP network and its workforce. These activities are designed and developed annually to improve program effectiveness, service delivery, resource accountability, and operational efficiency. Specifically, these funds support the development and implementation of a variety of tools needed to implement work quality, training accreditation, and workforce development across the 57 recipient agencies DOE partners with to deploy low-income weatherization services. Some examples of the activities to be undertaken in FY 2023 include:

- Maintenance and upgrades to the Standard Work Specifications (SWS) online tool (https://sws.nrel.gov/). This tool houses the SWS for home energy upgrades, which serves as the backbone of the WAP's work quality initiatives. The enhanced functionality of the tool allows grantees to develop work quality standards as well as illustrated field guides, work orders and checklists. The SWS requires regular review and updating to ensure it is current with codes, technology, and best practice for residential upgrades. The SWS online tool requires ongoing maintenance to respond to user's needs and ensure consistent functionality.
- Maintenance of the home energy professional (HEP) certifications and their underlying resources, such as the job task analyses and certification schemes. The HEP quality control inspector certification is required of all Grantees and must be maintained to retain their American National Standards Institute (ANSI) accreditation.
- Development of training resources to respond to continually evolving needs in the field, including an enhanced curriculum, updating of the ASHRAE 62. 2 curriculum, and updating several modules related to weatherizing multi-family buildings.
- Upgrade of and enhancements to the suite of energy auditing tools for single family buildings, mobile homes, and multi-family buildings – including user requested changes and modeling of non-energy benefit of water measures. For example, a non-energy benefit, such as sewer and water costs savings, can be readily attributed to the installation of showerheads and aerators, which are measures WAP may install.
- Evaluation of service delivery models to ensure equitable distribution of benefits. By design, the Weatherization Assistance Program serves households disproportionately impacted by energy costs and inefficient homes. Based on a June 2020 report by Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), the energy burden for the WAP-eligible population was estimated at 13. 9 percent compared to 3. 0 percent for higher-income U. S. households[5]. This report will be updated

[4] Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, Section 411(b). Pub. L. 110–140, title IV, §411(b), Dec. 19, 2007, 121 Stat. 1600. https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-110publ140/pdf/PLAW-110publ140.pdf

[5] ORNL, Background Data and Statistics on Low-Income Energy Use and Burden for the WAP. For the purposes of this analysis, WAP-eligible households are identified as those living at or below 200% of US federal poverty guidelines based on household income and size. The term energy burden is defined herein as the percentage of household income spent on home energy expenditures (e.g., heating and cooling, appliances, lighting).

as new data is available and will also assist DOE in identifying regions where high energy burden correlates with other factors such as household demographics or environmental justice communities. Within the population of WAP-eligible households it is important to ensure services are provided equitably; for example, eligible housing types are served proportional to the percentages in a specific service territory or geography. Service delivery will be studied from two perspectives, with the goal of identifying and sharing best practices and strategies among the weatherization provider network. Service providers and stakeholders will be engaged throughout this work, and the scope includes:

- A study to explore opportunities for more equitable distribution of resources, which include allocation formulas. This study will also seek to identify opportunities to enhance allocation formulas with newly available national data, as applicable, and develop technical assistance resources relevant to designing and implementing allocation formulas.
- A potential study for housing types and communities that may be historically underserved. Following guidance from the OMB and in alignment with the Justice40 initiative, DOE will continue reviewing data from all service area types (urban, rural, etc.) to ensure at least 40 percent of benefits are delivered to disadvantaged communities. Input from the weatherization network and other stakeholders will be critical in identifying existing barriers to service, and the T&TA resources DOE may develop to assist in overcoming identified barriers.
- Approximately $1 million in FY 2023 funding will be used to explore and develop methodologies to estimate non-energy impact savings and evaluate the feasibility of accounting for them in determining inclusion of energy conservation measures in WAP retrofits. On average weatherization reduces annual household energy costs by $283, and results in an average first-year savings of 29. 3 Metric Million British Thermal Units (MMBtu) per site-built home. [6] It is generally acknowledged that the WAP also positively impacts household (e. g. , available income, improved comfort) and societal issues (e. g. , water savings, avoided emissions, economic development), but that these non-energy impacts are more difficult to quantify. Developing savings estimates is critical in calculating and maximizing the investments and benefits in disadvantaged communities. [7] DOE will continue its work to develop savings estimates for non-energy impacts to provide a more holistic measure of the community benefits realized by the program and integrate non-energy impacts in the cost-effectiveness test for weatherization services.

- Continuity of DOE coordination with partner Federal agencies to ensure client eligibility is streamlined with Health and Human Services Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program and the Housing and Urban Development Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes Program. The scope of work will be expanded to develop tools and technical assistance resources for WAP Grantees, including a framework for braiding multiple funding sources in low-income households and advancing environmental justice and energy equity in local communities throughout the country.

Weatherization Readiness Fund ($30,000,000): The President's Budget request will expand a home repair fund to address structural and health and safety issues and reduce the frequency of deferred homes that are not weatherization-ready when WAP work crews enter the home to perform retrofit services. Deferral of service occurs when the condition of the home renders delivery of weatherization services unsafe or ineffective. WAP crews are often the first or only home services professionals to enter these homes and observe these issues. Deferral means work must be postponed indefinitely until the structural deficiency or health and safety hazard can be resolved, and many low-income households are unable to afford the necessary repairs, particularly in homes of underserved and disadvantaged communities. These funds would be distributed using the existing State T&TA allocation process for each WAP Grantee. This would address the goals of environmental justice and equity and expand the number of homes that can be weatherized. According to a 2020 American Public Health Association report, racial inequality in housing causes Native American, Latino and Black households to have higher rates of repair needs and higher cost burdens. [8] A 2020 report conducted by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia and PolicyMap[9] demonstrates that households with the highest rates of repair needs nationally are people living below the federal poverty line (42. 9 percent). The report also estimates an average cost of $2,920 per household with repair needs. Low-income, older homeowners had the highest average repair cost across all groups ($4,187). In FY

[6] ORNL/TM-2014/338, Weatherization Works: Summary of Findings from the Retrospective Evaluation of the U.S. Department of Energy's Weatherization Assistance Program, September 2014.

[7] OMB M-21-28. https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/M-21-28.pdf

[8] American Public Health Association, Creating the Healthiest Nation: Health and Housing Equity. May 2020.

[9] Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia and PolicyMap, The Cost to Repair America's Housing Stock—and Which Homes Need It, 2019.

2019, DOE reporting indicates 47 percent of WAP households were elderly. The following table shows data using the cost repair figures from the study and WAP Grantee reporting:

Historical Average Homes Weatherized per Year	Homes Needing Repair	Estimated Homes Needing Repair	2019 WAP Households Served		# of homes	Average Cost of Repairs	WAP Funds Needed
35,000	42.9%	15,015	Not Elderly Occupied	53%	7,958	$1,796	$14,292,568
			Elderly Occupied	47%	7,057	$4,187	$29,547,868
						TOTAL	**$ 43,843,800**

The Weatherization Readiness Fund provides a path to address in real-time, onsite remedy for these structural repair issues. The establishment of these funds separately from the formula funds and State T&TA includes exclusion from WAP's Savings-to-Investment Ratio (SIR) of 1. 0 or greater. Specifying this amount of funding as excluded from SIR will allow WAP to repair homes that otherwise would be deferred. WAP expects to increase production, up to 5 percent nationally, by no longer having the sunk costs of auditing/deferring units that never actualize into completions. Continued support for these activities remains the most practical means to dramatically increase the impact of Federal funds utilized in the weatherization of low-income households. A portion of this funding will be targeted at repeat recipients of Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program support.

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) Advantage Pilot ($100,000,000)[10]: The LIHEAP Advantage Pilot will reduce energy costs for low-income households through energy efficiency and clean energy improvements, thereby reducing the demand for LIHEAP bill assistance and enabling taxpayer dollars to support even more people in need. The upgrades will also make the homes more comfortable and reduce harmful indoor air pollution.

The Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Low-Income Heating Energy Assistance Program and the DOE Weatherization Assistance Program work together to support low-income households with bill support and cost-saving retrofits. Both programs fund energy efficiency improvements in low-income households, though the largest share of LIHEAP funds helps low-income households pay their energy bills. Nationwide, more than 33 million households are eligible for LIHEAP assistance, and more than 40 million household are eligible for weatherization assistance.

The pilot initiative will invest in home energy efficiency and emissions reduction retrofits to save households money and better align the existing programs. This effort will be targeted specifically at low-income households, including directly targeting LIHEAP recipients, with the goal of reducing their energy bills. The program will also support necessary health, safety, and structural measures to enable the retrofits.

The LIHEAP Advantage Pilot is envisioned as a competitive grants program and will be designed jointly by DOE and HHS with input from state WAP and LIHEAP grantees, local providers and key state and community stakeholders. Among other criteria in the design of the program, competitive awards will target the most energy-burdened households and may also include factors such as property age and condition (e.g., if home has been deferred for services in prior years), number and age of occupants (e.g., WAP already recommends prioritization of elderly households for delivery of services), and ability to leverage non-federal funds. The program will also stimulate enhanced collaboration and data sharing between DOE, HHS and other relevant Federal, state and local agencies. The program will allow for recipients to utilize a portion of funds to address structural deficiencies that go beyond minor repairs to ensure the "readiness" of a home for weatherization upgrades. Proposals will be evaluated for innovative approaches to delivering deep energy retrofits that strategically combine a full complement of energy efficiency measures, electrification (as appropriate, including heat pumps), and

[10] LIHEAP Advantage Pilot will be managed by the Weatherization Assistance Program. However, the pilot is proposed to use State Energy Program "Special Projects" authority under 10 CFR 420 Subpart C

renewable energy to maximize the reduction of both household energy bills and emission reductions. As part of the design DOE, HHS and our partners will examine options that provide for the tiering of funds to encourage ambitious and high-impact program projects.

Weatherization Assistance Program
Activities and Explanation of Changes

FY 2021 Enacted **Weatherization $315,000,000**	FY 2023 Request **$502,170,000**	Explanation of Changes FY 2023 Request vs FY 2021 Enacted **+$187,170,000**
Weatherization Assistance Program $310,000,000	$362,170,000	+$52,170,000
Financial Assistance: • Award and actively manage 57 weatherization formula grantees, which will support over 38,000 comprehensive energy audits and residential energy retrofits.	Financial Assistance: • Award and actively manage 57 weatherization formula grantees, which will support approximately 50,000 or more low-income residential energy retrofits.	• Increase to support approximately 12,000 or more low-income residential energy retrofits.
• WAP Innovation and Enhancement: under P. L. 116-260 WAP will competitively award and manage agreements that focus on workforce development, indoor air-quality, advanced technologies, and decrease the number of deferrals.	• Manage SERC awards process for installation of renewable technologies in low-income dwellings. Competitively select and manage WAP Innovation and Enhancement projects for deep energy efficiency retrofits by leveraging multiple funding sources and developing broad community partnerships.	• Increase to support a greater number of innovative projects to increase utilization of renewable technologies and improve indoor air quality, advanced technologies, and workforce development.
Training and Technical Assistance $5,000,000	$10,000,000	+$5,000,000
• Maintenance and improvement of the Guidelines for Home Energy Professional suite of resources including the Standard Work Specifications, Home Energy Professional Certifications, and Training Program Accreditation.	• Continued improvements in workforce training, quality standards, and worker certification to improve the quality of the work performed.	• No Significant Changes.
	• Equitable statewide distribution review of DOE WAP funds to understand the energy burden on a by-county basis and development of best practices and tools for Grantee use to assist state-level staff in making allocation decisions.	• Increased funding for training and technical assistance to support energy burden and best practices and tools.
	• Develop targeted resources for WAP Grantees to further quality installation of energy conservation measures, develop workforce, and coordination with other funding streams through existing interagency working group	• Increased funding for training and technical assistance to increase quality of installation of energy conservation measures and develop workforce.

FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Explanation of Changes FY 2023 Request vs FY 2021 Enacted
	• Exploration and development of methodologies to estimate non-energy impact savings and evaluate the feasibility of including them in determining inclusion of energy conservation measures in WAP retrofits.	• Increased funding to proactively addresses Congressional and stakeholder interest in changes to the Savings-Investment Ratio to include non-energy impacts benefits of weatherization.
• Continue improvement of grantee and subgrantee performance through state plan process with expansion and enhancement of WAP Quality Management and Work Plans features. SCEP will conduct a gap analysis of training needs and identify available resources to fill these needs. Tools will be developed for DOE staff and Grantees to aid in assessment of training needs and to develop curricula around management topics. WAP will also continue targeted technical assistance of the Quality Work Plan through the state plan process, which includes a review of the current certified quality control inspectors by grantee.		
Weatherization Readiness Fund $0	$30,000,000	+$30,000,000
• No funds requested.	• Fund the Weatherization Readiness Fund to address structural or health and safety repairs needed to low-income homes that are not provided for under current WAP funding allocations.	• Supports a proactive approach to address Congressional concerns on weatherization “deferrals” issue. Increases throughput of weatherized homes by up to 5 percent.
LIHEAP Advantage Pilot $0	$100,000,000	+$100,000,000
• No funds requested.	• Establish the LIHEAP Advantage Pilot to explore approaches to reduce low-income households energy costs through energy efficiency and clean energy improvements, thereby reducing the demand for LIHEAP bill assistance.	• The increase will support improving the alignment and effectiveness of both the relevant HHS and DOE program.

State and Community Energy Programs
State Energy Program

Description

The State Energy Program (SEP) strategically engages the leadership of states in deploying clean energy technologies across the United States SEP funding transforms the energy economy state by state, establishing and implementing clean energy policies, plans, and programs to reduce energy costs, enhance economic competitiveness, improve emergency planning, and improve the environment. States have purview over many of the policy and program levers that can catalyze greater investment in clean energy and help the country realize the suite of economic and environmental benefits associated with clean energy. SEP provides states with capacity building resources, technical assistance, and fosters networks for sharing best practices to facilitate the adoption of plans, policies, and programs appropriate to state and regional circumstances.

A portion of the FY 2023 funding will provide foundational formula-based grants to 50 states, Washington, D. C., and 5 U. S. territories to advance their energy priorities through the design and implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy programs. These grants support state energy offices in their development and implementation of energy programs that deploy portfolios of clean energy technologies addressing their specific goals and needs. A broad range of activities encompass the state energy offices' formula work, including: energy planning; building energy code adoption, implementation and compliance in continued coordination with EERE's Building Technologies Office; financing mechanisms for institutional retrofit programs; loan programs; energy savings performance contracting to retrofit government buildings and facilities; comprehensive residential energy programs for homeowners; transportation programs that accelerate the use of alternative fuels, including electric vehicles and infrastructure; and programs that remove barriers and support supply side and distributed renewable energy.

In FY 2023, SEP will continue its collaboration with states in a key initiative that leverages states' formula-based work. Technology Action Groups (TAGs), launched in the summer 2021, facilitate collaboration among states, leveraging SEP formula funding on topics of mutual interest to DOE and states. There are TAGs in two topic areas: (1) onsite energy systems at critical facilities, and (2) main street revitalization. Participation in the TAGs is voluntary and allows states to coordinate their efforts and receive topic-specific technical assistance from DOE. SEP is working with states to develop actionable plans for progress in the TAG topic areas. The collaboration will also design tools, document case studies, and create model strategies that can be used by all states interested in replicating the successful outcomes of these collaborations. The TAGs will wrap up in summer 2023 and if the TAGs are successful and there is state interest, DOE will consider launching a second round in FY 2023.

FY 2023 will mark the second year of a revitalized SEP competitive award program that will spark innovative decarbonization solutions. These awards will provide funding to states to develop decarbonization solutions to target persistent barriers across multiple states. States will develop solution sets or models that can be adopted by other states, and preference will be given to multistate awards in order to cover a range of energy, economic, workforce, environmental, and equity issues. The program will build on lessons learned from the FY 2022 round of competitive awards and previous successes, such as:

- Utah in September 2021 released the results from a state-led assessment of organized electricity market options in the West, including West-wide benefits from regional market configurations (Energy Imbalance Market, day-ahead, RTO) with multiple footprints. It includes a qualitative 'market factor' scorecard on how the configurations studied align with state energy policy priorities. Utah partnered with Idaho, Colorado, and Montana on the project and all Western states participated in the development of the assessment.
- Hawaii created the Hawaii Advanced Visualization Environment Nexus (HAVEN), a visualization modeling tool to help decision makers show tradeoffs from complex utility plans for electricity, transportation, water, etc. HAVEN uses 3D graphic and time-scaled visualization to ensure the public understands the tradeoffs and interdependencies of planned investments in renewable resource strategies, energy efficiency, electrification of transportation, etc. The tool is now housed at NREL; North Carolina and Kentucky have expressed interest in using HAVEN for energy scenario planning.

- With state partners Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, New York created a stakeholder-driven Roadmap that prioritized a set of actions and implementation steps for the states to move forward with offshore wind adoption, both individually and as a region. The states developed a Regional Market Characterization that defined state policies and investment needs, and also analyzed potential economic benefits for all states, including nationwide job benefits based on regional investment in offshore wind.
- Vermont developed the Home Energy Labeling Information EXchange (HELIX), an open-source model that can populate real estate listings with home energy consumption and energy cost estimate data for new and previously owned homes. HELIX has been fully implemented across seven states (New England + New York). HELIX makes energy efficiency home ratings and solar PV information available to real estate professionals, home buyers, and home sellers.

In FY 2023, SEP TAGs and competitive awards funding will include topics to support energy efficiency manufactured housing, including opportunities to develop and implement consumer education programs, and to design financing products and approaches to assist those seeking affordable manufactured housing to purchase new more energy efficient models.

A portion of SEP funds will also provide technical assistance to state energy offices and related stakeholders, in support of SCEP activities. SEP technical assistance tools, resources, and voluntary initiatives support state clean energy leadership, including developing plans and programs, establishing financing, implementing data management, and empowering organizations. Technical assistance is an interdependent component to the financial assistance activities—making technology deployment more efficient and effective, and enhancing the likelihood of program success. Technical support resources are integral to:

- Developing tools and solutions that address pervasive barriers;
- Creating national energy initiatives and strategic partnerships focused on deployment and sharing best practices;
- Convening peer exchanges to showcase replicable models;
- Providing technical data and information from leading experts;
- Improving web-based reporting and monitoring systems; and
- Adopting metrics that support quantitative and qualitative evaluation of state planning activities.

SEP is supporting states' workforce development efforts by conducting research, providing information, and facilitating peer exchange. SEP is working with DOE's National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) to compile state-by-state forecasts for clean energy jobs in the next five to ten years. SEP's efforts are intended to help states fill existing critical clean energy jobs that will support emissions reductions and environmental justice, as well as create new jobs.

In addition to the work outlined above, SEP funding has supported technical assistance initiatives that have made significant progress toward clean energy leadership goals. These activities produced significant results in FY 2022 and will continue in FY 2023. Examples include:

- The Sustainable Wastewater Infrastructure of the Future (SWIFt) Initiative will continue under the expanded scope launched in Phase II in 2021. The overarching goal of the SWIFt Initiative is to engage over 300 facilities in a voluntary partnership to achieve 5 percent short-term and 25 percent long-term facility-wide energy savings by 2024. SWIFt recruitment currently emphasizes filling gaps in facility representation by "small" facilities (1-5 MGD capacity), facilities in the western region of the U. S., and rural facilities (with service territories of <2,500 population). SWIFt Phase II activities include implementing next-generation technologies (e. g., renewable energy, resource recovery, and advanced data management), piloting 50001 Ready, and delivering "Virtual In-Plant Training" workshops. These activities leverage tools and resources in the Wastewater Energy Management Toolkit developed during SWIFt Phase I, which more than 70 WRRFs used to cumulatively achieve 131 million kWh in energy savings.
- The Sustainable Corrections Infrastructure Partnership (SCIP) Accelerator is a voluntary partnership of state and local public correctional facilities working with DOE over three years to achieve portfolio-wide energy savings of 20

percent to catalyze energy management and resilience in the corrections sector. SCIP partners represent over 25 percent of state correctional facilities in the U. S.

- Public sector partnerships in EERE's Better Buildings Challenge working with more than 75 public sector entities who have committed to reduce energy and/or water intensity by 20 percent or more. As of 2020 data, public-sector partners have saved $1 billion, 109 trillion Btus, and 1. 5 billion gallons of water.
- The Energy Savings Performance Contracting (ESPC) Municipalities, Universities, Schools and Hospitals (MUSH) Market Working Group will support expanded ESPC best practices for the MUSH market and state and local ESPC programs.
- The State and Local Planning for Energy (SLOPE) Platform is a collaboration across EERE and with NREL to integrate and deliver data on energy efficiency, renewable energy, and sustainable transportation into an easy-to-access online platform to enable data-driven state and local energy planning.

SEP partners with the National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO) to enhance collaboration with states. NASEO provides direct technical assistance to all 56 State and Territory Energy Offices (SEOs) in support of state energy efficiency and renewable energy programs. NASEO is the only non-profit organization for all 56 governor-designated SEOs in the states, territories, and District of Columbia. SCEP funds NASEO through a multi-year cooperative agreement that includes in-person workshops, peer exchanges, written deliverables, and state-focused outreach to support the delivery of energy efficiency and renewable energy programs in states and ensure coordination between DOE and the SEOs.

State Energy Program
Activities and Explanation of Changes

FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Explanation of Changes FY 2023 Request vs FY 2021 Enacted
State Energy Program $62,500,000	**$70,000,000**	**+$7,500,000**
• Advance deployment of effective energy efficiency and renewable energy policies and technologies by state governments.	• Advance deployment of effective energy efficiency and clean energy policies and technologies by state governments.	• The increase will support competitive awards to spur continued innovation by states in advancing deep decarbonization strategies at a multistate level.
• Award and actively manage 56 formula grants supporting in state energy projects.	• Award and actively manage 56 formula grants supporting ($56,000,000) in state energy projects.	• No significant change.
• Actively manage 20+ competitive awards in a variety of areas including comprehensive energy planning, public-private efforts to expand use of and development of new financing and Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) financing models, benchmarking and disclosure, and resilience at the local government level	• Actively manage 5-10 competitive awards and release competitive FOA focused on decarbonization solutions.	• No significant change.
• Continue with Phase II expansion of the Sustainable Wastewater Infrastructure of the Future (SWIFt) initiative.	• Continue with Phase II of the Sustainable Wastewater Infrastructure of the Future (SWIFt) initiative and Sustainable Correctional. Infrastructure Partnership (SCIP).	• No significant change.
• Develop and deliver a portfolio of strategic technical assistance offerings to state energy offices.	• Develop and deliver a portfolio of strategic technical assistance offerings to state energy offices and in sectors that focus on areas of joint state and local interest and collaboration.	• No significant change.

State and Community Energy Programs
Energy Future Grants

Description

The Energy Future Grants initiative will incentivize state, local, territory and tribal governments to incubate novel approaches to clean energy technology deployment, prioritizing investments that meet energy needs at the local level and are inclusive in improving the economic well-being of impoverished and disenfranchised communities, and/or communities that have been marginalized or overburdened. Clean energy technology deployment is essential to decarbonizing the U. S. economy. To be successful, it is critical to design deployment strategies that meet the needs of the communities these clean energy technologies will serve and to foster the workforce with the skills necessary to develop, demonstrate and deliver them. DOE will award state, local, territorial, and tribal awards allocated on a competitive basis that are designed to encourage state- and local-level early action, leadership, and partnership with the U. S. Government in a nationwide push to meet the President's clean energy goals.

The core concept of the program is to support state and local governments enacting clean energy deployment policies, inclusive of the power, buildings, and transportation sectors, and to encourage innovation by competitively awarding funds, with larger awards being available to states making greater clean energy policy progress and prioritizing benefits for disadvantaged communities. The goal would be to maximize participation and the tailoring of policies to local priorities, so criteria would be designed to allow flexibility on the types of policies or other measures that qualify, and account for a state's progress from its starting point, not just the ambition of its end point.

The latter point is critical to ensuring a level playing field and equitable distribution of funds. An example of how this could work: a state that already has advanced codes might propose to develop and implement net-zero emission codes; a state that has updated its code in several model code cycles might propose to catch its codes up. The state would get equitable treatment based on similar relative progress.

DOE will gather input from state energy offices, local governments, community stakeholders, and others on how to improve the program and identify the highest priority needs and issues that could be best addressed through the competitive grants program.

The opportunity for competitive awards will also enable collaboration on sector, regional, and/or nationally focused initiatives aimed at finding solutions to overcome barriers in meeting their clean energy economy goals. These competitive projects also provide opportunities for these entities to submit innovative proposals addressing issues specific to their situations and to leverage other funding to create sustainable, high-impact solutions in energy efficiency and renewable energy development. In FY 2023, Energy Futures grants will include topics to support energy efficiency manufactured housing, including opportunities to develop and implement consumer education programs, and to design financing products and approaches to assist those seeking affordable manufactured housing to purchase new more energy efficient models.

The Program complements the Community Programs by focusing on communities that are in the later phases of progress toward transformative energy technology and/or meeting a clean energy or decarbonization target or set of goals. Rather than focus on capacity building, the program will enable those communities to adopt the policies and transformative energy technologies needed to achieve their clean energy goals.

Energy Future Grants
Activities and Explanation of Changes

FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Explanation of Changes FY 2023 Request vs FY 2021 Enacted
Energy Future Grants $0	**$105,000,000**	**+$105,000,000**
• No funding requested.	• Incentivize state, local, territory and tribal governments to incubate novel approaches to clean energy technology deployment, prioritizing investments that meet energy needs at the local level and are inclusive in improving the economic well-being of impoverished and disenfranchised communities, and/or communities that have been marginalized or overburdened.	• New FY 2023 program.

State and Community Energy Programs
Community Programs

Description

SCEP's Community Programs is a place-based initiative that will empower American cities, counties, and communities with high impact, low-carbon solutions tailored to their needs, and developing and using a local workforce. SCEP will administer Community Programs, comprising competitive awards, on-site capacity, peer exchanges, and technical assistance to support the development and deployment of transformative clean energy programs, of qualifying local governments, that create good paying jobs. Emphasis will be placed on disadvantaged communities or small-to-medium-sized jurisdictions that are committed to but in the earlier phases of progress toward transformative energy technology and/or meeting a clean energy or decarbonization target or set of goals. Assistance will be targeted for clean energy programs and models that accelerate project delivery and deployment toward measurable outcomes and local initiatives. Assistance will include local efforts that address energy equity, diversity, and inclusion. Topics for awards, technical assistance, and other program activities will be coordinated other DOE program offices, including EERE, National Laboratories, and other Federal agencies as appropriate.

Local governments are increasingly leading efforts in decarbonization, climate and economic justice, and workforce transitions, creating a need to establish plans and programming that balance the needs of local public agencies, private enterprises, non-governmental organizations, community members, and utilities that serve these jurisdictions. Implementing lasting changes requires inclusive planning that incorporates a cross-sector approach. Local governments are uniquely positioned to develop programs that extend beyond isolated, short-term initiatives, and target long-range, community-based goals that connect clean energy, environmental justice, and workforce development priorities through a coordinated strategy. The Program will enable SCEP to enhance its ability to support these critical local government stakeholders through a new era of clean energy program development and deployment.

Building on over 140 existing local government partnerships and its history of working with over 2,000 local governments as a part of the Energy Efficiency Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) program, SCEP will administer $20 million in competitive awards to up to 20 or more local governments that are committed, but in the earlier phases of progress toward transformative energy technology and/or meeting a clean energy/decarbonization target or set of goals and that create good paying jobs. These local entities are willing to take measurable steps to progress in one or more major sectors of the clean energy economy; however, they may not yet be ready to set economy-wide decarbonization goals.

SCEP will also use a portion of the funds for decarbonization technical assistance targeted to scaling best practices across a broad base of local entities beyond competitive awardees. SCEP will leverage technical assistance implementation models to establish and utilize local expertise as part of its technical assistance strategy. SCEP will also explore existing technical assistance delivery models, including a voucher program, in designing this aspect of the program. Examples of technical assistance areas include community engagement with a focus on environmental justice, goal setting, energy data management, financing, strategic planning, and in partnership with EERE, implementation of clean energy technologies.

This program will support transformative clean energy programs in local jurisdictions with a focus on one or multiple pillars:

- Achieving decarbonization: Targeted toward communities willing to take measurable steps and/or make commitments to progress in one or more major sectors of the local energy economy while not yet ready to set economy-wide decarbonization targets or goals.
- Advancing climate and economic justice: Preference for disadvantaged communities with a high energy burden.
- Leading workforce transitions toward clean energy futures: Intended to support workforce development and training for local careers in a clean energy economy.

Community Programs
Activities and Explanation of Changes

FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Explanation of Changes FY 2023 Request vs FY 2021 Enacted
Community Programs $0	**$25,000,000**	**+$25,000,000**
• No funding requested.	• The FY 2023 Budget Request includes $25,000,000 to launch the Community Programs. Deliver replicable, place-based competitive awards and technical assistance to support localized decarbonization initiatives that create good paying clean energy jobs in energy communities and disadvantaged communities and small-to-medium-sized jurisdictions.	• New FY 2023 program.
• No funding requested.	• Ingrain environmental justice and clean energy workforce development outcomes in local energy program planning.	

Program Direction

Overview

Program Direction provides for the costs associated with the Federal workforce, including salaries, benefits, travel, training, building occupancy, IT services, security clearance, and other related expenses. It also provides for the costs associated with contractor services that, under the direction of the Federal workforce, support the office.

Salaries and Benefits support Federal employees who provide executive management, programmatic oversight, and analysis for the effective implementation of the program.

Travel & Training includes transportation, subsistence, and incidental expenses that allow SCEP to effectively provide the Department's electricity-related outreach to regions, states, and tribes regarding planning needs and issues, policies, siting protocols, and new energy facilities.

Support Services includes contractor support directed by the Federal staff to perform administrative tasks and provide analyses to management. These efforts include issue-oriented support on science, engineering, environment, and economics that benefit strategic planning; technology and market analysis to improve strategic and annual goals; development of management tools and analyses to improve overall office efficiency; assistance with communications and outreach to enhance SCEP's external communication and responsiveness to public needs; development of program-specific information tools that consolidate corporate knowledge, performance tracking and inventory data, improve accessibility to this information, and facilitate its use by the entire staff.

Other Related Expenses includes corporate IT support (for DOE's Energy Information Technology Services [EITS] desktop services and IT equipment) and working capital fund (WCF) expenses, such as rent, supplies, copying, graphics, mail, printing, and telephones. It also includes office safety requirements, equipment upgrades and replacements, commercial credit card purchases using simplified acquisition procedures where possible, security clearance expenses, and other needs. The FY 2023 request also includes funding for NEPA related activities.

Highlights of the FY 2023 Budget Request

The FY 2023 Program Direction Request reflects a new proposed Control Point within SCEP for increased staffing to support the new and expanded program activities requested in FY 2023.

Program Direction
Activities and Explanation of Changes

FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2023 Request Level	FY 2023 Request Level vs. FY 2021 Enacted
Program Direction N/A – funding is non-comparable	**$24,727,000**	**N/A**
• **Salaries and Benefits $**	• $14,446,000 - Salaries and Benefits support 75 FTEs that provide executive management, programmatic oversight, and analysis for the effective implementation of the program. Funding also provides support for S3 operations.	
• **Travel & Training**	• $600,000 - Travel includes transportation, subsistence, and incidental expenses to effectively facilitate its mission	
• **Support Services**	• $3,150,000 - Support Services includes contractor support directed by the Federal staff to perform administrative tasks and provide analysis to management. Support Services may include support for post-doctoral fellows	
• **Other Related Expenses**	• $6,531,000 - Other Related Expenses includes EITS desktop services and WCF expense, such as rent, supplies, copying, graphics, mail, printing, and telephones. It also includes equipment upgrades and replacements, commercial credit card purchases using the simplified acquisition procedures to the maximum extent possible, security clearance expenses and other needs. $1.875M is requested to support NEPA compliance activities.	

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) Investments

EERE was appropriated funds through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) (P.L. 117-58), which includes activities realigned to the new Office of State and Community Energy Programs. In FY 2022, approximately $5 billion of activities related to weatherization assistance, buildings, advanced manufacturing (pilot program grants), energy efficiency (conservation block grants), and state energy program will be managed by the new SCEP office. In FY 2023, advanced appropriations will continue to fund activities related to buildings (energy efficiency and renewable energy improvements at public school facilities). Please refer to EERE's Overview section for additional information on these BIL activities.

($K)

	FY 2022 BIL Appropriation	FY 2023 BIL Appropriation	Managing Organization
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy			
Weatherization Assistance Program	3,500,000	0	SCEP
Buildings			
Building, Training, and Assessment Centers	10,000	0	SCEP
Career Skills Training	10,000	0	SCEP
Energy Efficiency Revolving Loan Fund Capitalization Grants	250,000	0	SCEP
Energy Auditor Training Program	40,000	0	SCEP
Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	100,000	100,000	SCEP
Advanced Manufacturing			
Energy Efficiency Materials Pilot Program Grants	50,000	0	SCEP
Energy Efficiency			
Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program	550,000	0	SCEP
State Energy Program	500,000	0	SCEP
Total, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	**5,010,000**	**100,000**	